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THE LAKEVIEW ABSTRACT & TITLE CO.

Abstracts to O.V.L. Property
\$3.50 for each tract of land in Lake Co. for each Town Lot in Lakeview, Oregon, including first deed from the Company.

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THIS OFFER GOOD UNTIL AUGUST 1st, 1911

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GOOD, CLEAN ROOMS

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Bread, Hot Rolls and Cakes Baked Daily

Lakeview - - Oregon

LAKE COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

Incorporated.

A Complete Record

We have made an entire transcript of all Records in Lake County which in any way affect Real Property in the county. We have a complete Record of every Mortgage and transfer ever made in Lake County, and ever Deed given.

Errors Found in Titles

In transcribing the records we have found numerous mortgages recorded in the Deed record and indexed; and many deeds are recorded in the Mortgage record and other books. Hundreds of mortgages and deeds are not indexed at all, and most difficult to trace up from the records.

We have notations of all these Errors.

Others cannot find them. We have put hundreds of dollars hunting up these errors, and we can fully guarantee our work.

J. D. VENATOR, - - Manager.

WILLOW RANCH ORCHARD TRACTS

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10 ACRE TRACTS

Planted, Irrigated, Sprayed and Cared for

Price \$150 per Acre

One-third down, balance \$20 per month

No Taxes, No Interest

Tri-State Land Company

Lakeview, Oregon

Write for Booklet and Information

FIRE PROTECTION FOR OUR FORESTS

Having only recently returned from a visit to the Pacific coast, Forester Henry S. Graves, successor to Gifford Pinchot, consented to talk of the status of national forestry in the light of his observations and to sketch in brief the plans of the bureau for carrying on its work. He dwells forcibly upon the necessity of putting a stop to the destructive forest fires and declares that is the first step to be taken in conservation of the country's timber supply. Mr. Graves said:

"There was a time when the outlook for forestry was as favorable as the present. The people of the country want to have our forests protected and so handled that there will be forests and good ones after the present virgin timber is cut off.

"The first practical step in that direction is to stop the forest fires. This has been said over and over again, but it is only very recently that the public has awakened to the fact that it requires something more than general laws on the subject in order to really put an end to the fearful annual loss.

"It requires organization, men and money to stop the forest fires, just as these are required in protecting city property. This has not been appreciated till very recently. Fire protection is the greatest immediate problem before the forest service. All efforts are turned toward this end. The experience during the last season of great drought demonstrated very clearly that the national forests have been very much undermanned. Congress has given an increased appropriation for this work, but it remains to be seen whether the present force it is possible to put into the field is sufficient.

"Plans are already completed for the fire campaign during the coming season. The construction of trails, telephone lines and lookout stations, and the equipment of the forests with fire fighting appliances will be pushed as far as the money permits. The patrol will be larger and better organized than before. Not only will there be men on patrol duty exclusively in dry weather, but the construction work, the cruising and all other work requiring crews of men will so coordinated with the patrol organization that every man on a forest will be available for fire protection.

"At last the states are waking up to the fact that they must act in protection of private forests. Heretofore state protection has been chiefly directed to aid in putting out fires after they start. Now a number of states will aid in actually patrolling the forests.

Such patrol laws have been passed recently in Oregon and Minnesota. "The government will also aid several states in this work on navigable streams, as provided by the Appalachian forest reserve law.

"This is practical conservation. Every cent spent upon such work by the public is sound business investment. It means saving of property and lives. Greater security of forest property means greater values, more investments, greater stability of industry and continuance of prosperity in forested regions.

"Another cheerful sign of the times is a growing appreciation that forest conservation does not mean checking of development. There are still a good many who claim that it does check development but that claim is chiefly from those who do not know or do not care to know what the objects and methods of practical forestry really are.

"It is true that the handling of public forests, and of private forests must differ. The private owner aims ordinarily to exploit the timber and convert it into cash as fast as he can. The public forests are cut with a view to restocking the cleared areas with a new growth and of continuing and increasing the production of timber. Wherever on the national forests there is a demand for merchantable timber it is offered for sale. It is sold at its appraised value and not for less. Many of the national forests are still very remote, so that there is small demand for the timber. That condition is very rapidly changing as the private timber is cut off.

"It will be but a short time before the receipts from the national forests will increase rapidly. The management of the public forests is a gigantic business proposition. Sound business principles must be used. It is folly not to protect them from fire, even if under the present condition of poor markets for timber the cost exceeds the receipts. Every prudent private owner uses that simple principle with reference to his own property. It would be equally great folly to throw away, at sacrifice prices, valuable timber of centuries growth, when there is not a real demand for it. The forest service is endeavoring not only to protect the public interests, but to apply those principles of sound business that must underlie the administration of every large productive property."

Get prices on flour at Bonanza before buying elsewhere.

TRANSFER OF LAKE COUNTY PROPERTY

Reported by the Lakeview Abstract and Title Company

The following Real Estate transfers were recorded in Lake county for the week ending June 1, 1911.

J. W. Columbus to Walter Paxton, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 3, 39-20, Lot 39, Blk. 239, O. V. L. Add. \$800.

J. E. Schlanker to H. B. Johnson, N 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 25, 37-22.

J. W. Lees to Emma Arnold, Lot 19, Blk. 72, O. V. L. Add. S 1/4 S 1/4 SW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 8, 38-20, \$300.

W. H. R. Jewell to W. J. Jewell, Lot 22, Blk. 2, O. V. L. Add. \$100.

U. S. A. to Milton Bert Rice, E 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 33, 36-19.

Mrs. M. J. Boone to Chas. Umbach beginning at a point 135 feet S of NE cor. of Blk. "I" town of Lakeview, on the E side of said blk. said place of beginning being 127 feet S of the SE cor. of blk. "H" in the West Add. thence S along the E line 90 feet thence W at right angles 216 feet to the W line of said blk. "I" thence N 90 ft. thence E at right angles 216 ft. \$1950.

J. W. Arnold to George Alma Long, Lot 27, blk. 129, O. V. L. Add. \$50.

P. A. Jerome to L. A. Carricker E 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 35, 39-18.

Cal. & Ore. Land Co. to Ore. Land and Live Stock Co., S 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 28, 37-17.

J. W. Gibbins to Lura A. Amick, Beginning 3-4 of a mile S and 230 ft. W of the NE cor. Sec. 24, 41-20 thence S 44 ft. thence W 80 ft. thence N 101 ft. thence E 80 ft. thence S 57 ft. \$900.

Chas. Umbach to Frank A. Bauers, W 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 3, 38-19, \$100.

Harry Hughton to E. C. McCormack, Lot 46, blk. 243, O. V. L. Add. SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 35, 38-22, \$400.

There were 25 O. V. L. Deeds recorded.

TOBACCO TRUST DECLARED MONOPLY

The United States supreme court last week decided that the American Tobacco company, the tobacco trust, is a monopoly in restraint of trade and exists in defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law. Chief Justice White read the decision of the court. Justice Harlan dissented.

This was the decision of the United States supreme court in effect, although the case was reversed and remanded to the lower court to secure modifications of the decision. Summing up the decision of the court, Chief Justice White said:

"Under the circumstances and taking in mind the complexity of the situation in all its aspects and giving weight to the many sided considerations which must control our judgement, we think so far as the permanent relief should be awarded is concerned, we should decree as follows:

"First: The combination in and of itself, as well as each and all the elements composing it, whether corporate, individual or whether considered collectively or separately, should be decreed to be in restraint of trade and an attempt to monopolize and as monopolization, under the first and second sections of the anti-trust act.

"Second: That the court below, in order to give force to our decree in this regard, be directed to hear the parties, by evidence or otherwise as may be deemed proper, for the proposing of recreating and determining upon some plan or method of dissolving corporations and of increasing of the elements now composing it a new combination which shall be honestly, in harmony with, and not repugnant to the law.

"Third: That for the accomplishment of business purposes and, taking into view the difficulty of the situation the period of six months be allowed from the receipt of our mandate, with leave, however, in the event of the judgement of the court below that the necessities of the situation require, to extend such period of time to a further time not to exceed 60 days.

"Fourth: That in the event, before the expiration of the period thus fixed, that conditions of disintegration of the combine in harmony with the law are not brought about, either in consequence of the action of the court in determining the issue on the subject or of accepting the plan agreed upon, it shall be the duty of the court, either by way of injunction restraining the movement of the combination in interstate or foreign commerce or by the appointment of receiver, to give effect to the requirements of the statute.

"Pending the bringing about of the result just stated, each and all of the defendants, individuals as well as corporations, shall be restrained from the doing of any act which might further extend or enlarge the power of the combination by any means or device whatsoever."

DEMOCRATS MAY CAPTURE SENATE

It is becoming more and more apparent that the prize involved in the national election of 1912 is worth fighting for. Not only the presidency is involved, not only the House, in which the democratic domination is unlikely to be shaken, but the control of the senate is in serious jeopardy. People have so long thought the senate the very Gibraltar of Republicanism that many will be amazed to know that the change of four seats to the democrats would tie the vote. In that event the vice-president would have the casting vote and every one knows what that would mean should the Democrats elect their presidential ticket.

In this estimate of probabilities all insurgent republicans are classed as republicans, though they have sought recognition as a distinct party and have refused to vote with the regulars on the one party measure yet proposed—namely, the election of Senator Ballinger as president pro tem. The present exact roster of the senate is: Republicans 37, independent republicans 13, democrats 41. One democratic seat is vacant because a corporation democrat in Denver blocked the work of the legislature and deprived Colorado of one-half its representation.

There will be personal changes on the democratic side of the senate, but hardly any change in its political complexion. There are some who think that perhaps Clarence Watson, who is filling out the unexpired term of Stephen B. Elkins, may be beaten. The West Virginia legislature is very close and it may be difficult for the democrats to carry it again. But I doubt if they will lose. West Virginia has been kept republican by a most indefensible primary law—and that law is now in process of amendment. Furthermore Senator Watson is rich even according to West Virginia standards, and with his colleague, Senator Chilton, forms a political team unknown to the democracy of the state since Cleveland sat in the White House.

Besides Watson, eleven democratic senators will come up for reelection in legislatures chosen next year. Though some of these may be defeated it will be by other democrats. Bailey faces his regular fight in Texas, faces perhaps more bitter antagonism than ever before in his history. To his always questionable attitude on the tariff is now added his defense of Lorimer, Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia have two fighting opponents in Representatives Jones and Glass. But Virginia is governed by the machine and the sitting senators are part of it. The Bryan influence is strongly against them, but the election must be finished before the strength of that influence can be determined.

Owen of Oklahoma has a hard fight before him. The country at large laughs at or condemns Governor C. N. Haskell, but in his own state he is a power, and a whirlwind campaigner. As different in style and manner from Owen as a hot tamale is from a peach sherbet, he is likely to pay the senator a real run.

In Kentucky, Senator Paynter has the organization; Ollie James, the people and the Bryan push. Incidentally Paynter is wishing he had not voted to seat Lorimer.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina is wishing that Judge Walter Clark had refrained from being a candidate against him. Judge Clark is one of the ablest and most radical of southern Democrats and has Mr. Bryan's warmest admiration. Representative Claud Kitchin, a leader in the house, is also in the fight and the chances for a new face at the Simmons desk seem good.

Tillman, broken in health, probably will not be a candidate for re-election, and Jeff Davis of Arkansas probably will be beaten. The senate will thus lose two picturesque figures and will sincerely mourn the disappearance of the South Carolinian.

On the Republican side these senators may have to make way for democrats: Biggs, New Jersey; Dixon, Montana; Frye, Maine; Kenyon, Iowa; Brown, Nebraska; Curtis, Kansas; Gamble, South Dakota; Cullom, Illinois.

The capture of four of these seats would tie the senate; five would give the democrats control. Frye is incapable of another campaign. The democrats hold the Maine legislature now, and are confident of retaining it. Advanced years will keep Cullom out of the next campaign, while his vote, which actually won the day for Lorimer, will do much to make Illinois democratic. Dixon, Brown and Briggs have to oust legislatures now democratic and install republican majorities.

Curtis, Gamble and Kenyon admit their cases doubtful, though I am inclined to believe them safe. And then at the end are the rest of the insurgents confronted with reciprocity and the free list and puzzled whether to stand with their party or their constituents.

Banner brand waists and skirts, the best ever, at the Merc. Co.

RICH STRIKE IN LUCKY BOY MINE

A remarkably rich ledge, the most startling strike of recent years in Lane County, has been uncovered at the Lucky Boy mine, at Blue River, 30 miles east of Eugene. The rock is shot through with native free gold, and is threaded with wire gold. The ledge is a big one and is probably the main goal of Blue River miners for years. It was uncovered about two weeks ago by John N. Hawkinson, who is one of the oldest and most experienced prospectors of Southern Oregon.

The Lucky Boy mine is owned by a syndicate of Portland capitalists, among the heaviest stockholders being O. A. Lyman, general manager, and Mrs. Lyntan, Messrs. Sengstacke, Phegley, and Liskey. News of the strike was received in Portland by Manager Lyman Friday, and, accompanied by his wife, he came at once to Eugene and went to the Blue River country Saturday morning, where men at once set to work crosscutting and exploring the ledge. Manager Lyman is now fully assured of its permanency, and is rushing preparations for working it to its full capacity.

The story of the find is dramatic in the extreme. Over \$500,000 had been expended on the development of the Lucky Boy, seven tunnels in all being driven, and a 40-stamp mill, together with a hydro-electric power plant, having been installed. The ledge upon which these expenditures were based however, ran out, and for several years the Lucky Boy mine has been known as a "busted mine."

About two weeks ago John Hawkinson, an old prospector of the Blue River district and at the time in the employ of the Lucky Boy, took his pick and started out on a prospecting trip. He went up the road to the site of the old building and began prospecting along the hillside to the east of the old workings. He soon struck into a cropping and, breaking out a piece he found it to be quartz, fairly sparkling with gold. He traced the out cropping for some distance to assure himself of its size, and then returned to the camp with several handfuls of the ore. This ore was sent to Manager Lyman in Portland, with the result of bringing him to Blue River.

The new ledge was barely missed by one of the tunnels of the old workings. It has already been traced for some distance, and has been found to be extremely rich. Miners who are familiar with the old workings are of the opinion that it is the main Lucky Boy ledge, and that it was just missed by a hole's breadth by the old-time miners who ran off onto a vein, and uncovered a blanket ledge and some pockets.

The discovery of the new ledge means renewed activity at Blue River on the old-time big scale. The big 40-stamp mill which was put in years ago, will be ready for operation as soon as it can be overhauled, and men are now at work repairing the flume and overhauling the machinery of the electric power plant. Tunnel No. 5, of the old workings, will tap the new ledge, with out the necessity of doing any preliminary work.

The little mining town of Blue River which has been dead ever since the old ledge ran out, is wildly excited over the big find, and the prospect of the immediate return of the old boom times. Already all the idle men have been put to work, and others, hearing of the strike are hurrying back.

POST OFFICE HAS MILLION SURPLUS

For the first time in the history of the service, the deficit in the Postoffice Department has been entirely wiped out and \$1,000,000 surplus for the current year ending on June 30 is in the treasury to the department's credit.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has signed a warrant returning to the Secretary of the Treasury \$3,000,000, the last of the amount set apart for defraying the expenses of the postal service for the present year. Reforms in the financial system, it is said, have made the refund possible.

An accounting plan which was adopted about a year ago insures the prompt deposit in the treasury of postal funds not required for disbursements at post offices, thus making it available for use by the Postoffice department several millions of dollars that under the former practice would be tied up in the post offices.

Under the old system it required approximately \$10,000,000 to finance the Post Office Department. In making the refund Hitchcock said that he was satisfied the postal revenues would be more than sufficient to defray the postal expenses during the rest of the fiscal year, and that July 1 would show a surplus of more than \$1,000,000.

Good heavy all-silk hose, black and colors, \$1.25 pair, at the Merc. Co.